



JACKSON C. H., OHIO.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1883.

IF ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR INSERTION IN THE STANDARD, SHOULD BE HANDLED IN PARTITION TO P. M., ON TUESDAY.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NELSON BARRERE,
Of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
Of Richmond.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
HENRY BRACHMAN,
Of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES,
Of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
Of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
Of Cayuga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDLE,
Of Chautauque.

SCARCE—Lumber.

REASON—The great demand.

ALL ADVANTAGES—Jackson County.

In Market—Green apples and green peaches. Yes, says a friend at our elbow, as green as—grass.

67—The road leading from this place to Richmond, is in a very bad condition, will the proper persons attend to the matter.

STAR CLOTHING STORE.—We are happy to see that our friend Lehman still continues to clothe the naked with his cheap Ready-made Clothing. Go and see him and he will talk to you like a dutch uncle.

68—We return our thanks to our brethren of the press, for their many favorable notices of the Jackson Market House, and would inform them, that it is a perfect model in structure, and on the moveable plan, an artist is about to take a dog-type of it for exhibition at the World's Fair. We shall get mad if you notice this in your respective papers.

69—Several tracts of land were sold on the 23rd inst., at Sheriff and Master Commissioner Sale, and at prices above their appraisals, in most of cases. For the last three or four months, there has not been a tract of land offered at sheriff or public sale but what has sold for a good round price, and ready sale. This is a pretty good indication of the business prospects of our County.

WOODBRIDGE HOUSE, CHILLICOTHE.—This establishment, Mr. A. B. Connor, proprietor, is decidedly equal to any Hotel in the West. His table is daily laden with every thing that the market affords. Those traveling that way, give him a call and pay him like a christian and our word for it he will keep and feed you like a christian. Drew, the Clerk of the establishment, comes in for a share of praise, for his constant endeavors to make all "Old and Young Folks," at home that calls at the "Woodbridge."

70—We see by the Scioto Gazette that the Editor has returned to his pleasant post, after an absence of a few days, to take up the cudgel for his pleasant substitute, and in doing so, "goes off" in a very unpleasant burrango. It is hoped, hereafter, that in "his" absence he will leave a sub that will not indulge in such pleasanties as to bring down upon "his head" such vulgarisms.

The editor of the Gazette in answer to our article in the Standard of week before last, accuses us of blackguardism, and in doing so, winds up his article in the following beautiful specimen of indecent language:

"The editor of the Hillsborough Gazette smatches, with characteristic gusto, at the Standard's fifth, and parades it before his readers."

It is precisely suited to his low malignity and dirty propensities.

We had no intention of getting the editor's "far up," but, as he feels inclined to get into a snarl, all we have to say, is, "so it boots." Swallow him again Jonas, and we'll send in a few huckleberries, and a lead of hoop-poles, for his special benefit.

Lightning Rods.
We make the following extract from the Scientific American, a paper of high authority, on the subject of lightning rods—a subject to which too little attention is given by our citizens:

"We believe the round rod is just as good as the square one, and solid section, not the surface, is the main object. The most important questions to be asked are, what is the smallest diameter of rod that will suffice to form a good conductor, and what size of a building (area) will one rod protect? The last question is not easy to answer. Unless the chimneys of a house are very near together, a branch rod should be erected on each, extending two feet above them, and vertical branch points two feet above the roof should be placed within twenty feet of one another. It is no easy matter to tell the size of the last cross section that will answer. E. Merriam, who has devoted much attention to the subject, asserts that No. 10 iron wire is sufficient, and that 100 feet of it can be purchased for one dollar. Iron wire five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, is the size used for our large public armed ships, and these have never failed to afford protection to the ship and to all on board.

As copper wire is eight times a better conductor than iron, we prefer it. It costs only fifty cents per pound, and a good and perfect conductor made of copper wire can be put up for one shilling per foot. Excellent insulators can be made of wooden cleats varnished, painted, or boiled in oil, nailed with iron nails (covered with wax or varnish) to the building, and merely having holes bored in them for the wire to pass through. The copper wire will last ten times longer than a iron one; it should be pointed with a file, and not hammered. We feel no hesitancy in speaking of copper wire as being a cheap and reliable conductor, and we would trust to a section of it not more than three-eighths of an inch thick in preference to an iron wire of at least twice the diameter. There is not a man in our land who cannot erect his own lightning conductor, there being no great amount of science or art required; care and attention, with what we have said on the subject, will enable any man to put up his own lightning rod."

Newspapers.
It appears that the first regular newspaper originated in Germany, in the year 1612. It was called "Account of what has happened in Germany, Italy, Spain and France, the East and West Indies, &c."

Three years after, that is 1615, the Frankfurt Journal, was founded. Thus it appears we are indebted to Germany for the invention of newspapers, as well as the art of printing.

For a number of years, the honor of the first printed newspaper was claimed for England, and the English Mercury is the paper on which the claim is founded. Three numbers of it are now preserved in the British Museum: the first regular newspaper published in England, appears to be "The Current News of this Present Week," published August 1622, by Nathaniel Butler. The place of publication is not given in any of the works we have examined, but in all probability London was the city.

The pioneer in newspaper literature in our own country was the Boston News Letter, which first appeared in 1704. At the present time, the most influential, finished and expensive newspaper in the world, is the Daily London Times. Our own country far outstrips every other in newspaper literature. This year there are about three thousand newspapers and magazines published. The number of sheets issued will reach the incredible sum of about 600,000,000.

A Black Lead Mine.—A mine of plumbago or black lead has been worked for a few years past in N. Hampshire, and supplies to some extent, the New York market. The following is an account of the discovery:

In April, 1848, Mr. Moses Carleton, of Lancaster, Mass., having heard that black lead had been discovered in Nelson, N. H., a town lying twelve miles east of Keene, went there to see what could be found. He found the lead to be of good quality, and thinking there might be considerable of it, bought of the owner all the ores and minerals of every description on forty acres with the right and privilege to carry on the mining business to the best advantage that he could be owner of the land, for which he paid \$155.—Mr. Carleton got out about five tons the first season. Finding the lead was well liked and would sell ready at \$100 per ton, he concluded to go into the manufacture more extensively. The second season he got out 40 tons, which he sold for about \$4,000. The business has increased every year up to the present time. Last year there were 65 tons taken from the mine; this season, from April, 1, to October, 100 tons, and if they continue to work until the 1st of December, which is the time the cold weather usually compels them to leave, there will be from 130 to 140 tons taken out, employing about eight men per day, with one yoke of oxen. Over 60 tons of the lead taken from the mine this season has already been sent to New York, and sold, on an average, for \$100.

The freight per ton from Nelson to Keene, is \$1.25, from Keene to New York, \$5. The freight paid upon the product of this mine this season will not be far from \$800.

Its Past, Its Present, Its Future.
ITS PAST. Four years ago, since the foundation of the town—during which time its substantial progress has never been onward; it has never once "looked back."

ITS PRESENT. A very prosperous railroad in operation thirteen miles into the interior; the present landing for ten furnaces, more soon; twenty-five stores of various kinds; six or seven heavy manufacturing establishments, in operation or in progress, together with divers smaller concerns, mechanic shops, &c.; four hundred houses; twelve millions of brick laid up; a union public school; six churches; a very heavy, active and productive capital; any amount of energy, thrift and go ahead; and a population, in round numbers, a little short of three thousand.

POLITICAL.

MARYLAND.—The new Constitution having changed the time of holding the elections in this State from October to November, the following officers will be voted for on the 2d of next November: A Governor, who, at the time of the election must be a resident of the 1st District, which is composed of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Howard Counties.—The other officers to be elected are a Controller of the Treasury, a Lottery Commissioner, Commissioners of Public Works in the 1st and 2d Districts, members of Congress, State Senators from eleven Counties, members of the Legislature, Sheriffs, Surveyors, Magistrates and Constables. In addition to the above, a Judge and Clerk are to be elected for the new Court authorized by the late Legislature for Baltimore City; and in the Counties, Commissioners of Tax and Road Supervisors are to be chosen.

MARYLAND.—Thos F. Bowie, Esq., of Prince George's, pronounces the rumor that he intended to be a candidate for Congress, whether he received the nomination of the Whig Convention or not, just and unfounded.

ALABAMA.—We have received a letter from Col. Barnes, announcing that in consequence of the reported withdrawal of Mr. Walker from the canvass, he is again a candidate for Governor.

We have also received a circular addressed "To the Voters of Alabama," by Hon. A. Q. Nicks, of Talladega, announcing himself as a candidate for Governor, in compliance with numerous solicitations from the Union and Conservative party. Col. Nicks is a Union Democrat, and was prominent in 1851 in behalf of the "constitution" and "the Union." He aided materially in defeating the Secessionists in East Alabama. In the last session of the Legislature he represented the County of Talladega in the Senate.

RHODE ISLAND.—Hon. Philip Allen, Governor of Rhode Island, has resigned, having been elected Senator in the Congress of the United States. The duties of Governor now devolve upon his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Francis M. Dimond, of Bristol.

The next trial to elect a Mayor in Newport is to be made on the 14th of Sept. 1882. The vote is correctly reported: Cranston 227; Hazard, 216; Hunter, 191; Scatterling 16.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A. Rencher (Ind.) is proposed as a candidate for Congress in the 11th District, but it is understood he is not a candidate.

The Raleigh Standard (Dem.) opposes the re-election of Venable in the 11th District, and supports A. M. Lewis.

Defining Its Position.
The Cincinnati Gazette thus defines its position on the proposed union of the Whigs with the Free-soilers. It has been falsely quoted as favoring that scheme, but after reading the following, we presume the papers so quoting it, will give it up as incorrigible. We quote from the Gazette of Monday:

"But we repeat, what will the liberal portion of the Whig party, in Ohio, do? They are in favor of the combination already named. Many of the most influential Whig papers of the State declare for it. We mention the following as having indicated liberal views: Daily Cincinnati Gazette, Cleveland Daily Free City, Summit Beacon, Medina Whig, Buckeye State, Holmes County Whig, Mansfield Herald, &c. Doubtless, there are others of the same character, which have not as yet come under our notice."

We clip the above from an article in the Oberlin Times, of the 20th inst., on the proposed coalition between the Whig and Free-soil parties. We were much astonished to see ourselves quoted as favorable to such a movement, as we have never even taken the trouble to notice it in any way. The proposition was received with much coldness by the Whig press generally, that we thought there was little danger of its making any disturbance in our ranks, and we have therefore permitted it to pass without notice. Had we thought there was the least likelihood that any considerable portion of the whigs would favor the proposed coalition, we should have been very prompt and earnest in denouncing it. In the portion of the State there is, happily, no inclination whatever among the Whigs to surrender to a faction which has shown itself more expert in bargaining and intriguing for office at Columbus, than in anything else, and whose violent exertions, just now, are made solely with reference to the election of a man to the Senate, who upon all national questions is as much of a Lococo as any man in the Senate.

The game these men are playing is easily seen through. Last year they labored earnestly in co-operation with the Pierce party to defeat the Whigs, and this year they are laboring with equal earnestness to defeat the Pierce party, and to do it, impudently ask the aid of the Whigs, while they tell them they need not expect to share in whatever benefits may accrue from success. The efforts of each campaign had the same object—the re-election of a certain gentleman to the U. S. Senate; the first resulted satisfactorily to the managers, but the second has failed to prove a sad failure, and hence the attempts to patch up a coalition between Whigs and Free-soilers. It is less certain to prove a failure than the coalition would, were the needed allies to enter into it. Over this project we have no words to speak upon this subject before. It was only because we saw no symptoms of it in this quarter of the State, and preferred to leave its discussion to journals published in localities where it seemed to be more of a practical question.

Will the Times please to strike out our name from this list?

STATE CONVENTIONS.—The Whig State Convention to nominate a candidate for the Supreme Court, will meet in Huntingdon, on the 25th of August. The Democratic State Convention will meet in Harrisburg on Tuesday next, for the same purpose. The Native American Convention to nominate a State Ticket will meet in this city on the 10th of August. Philadelphia.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Whig State Convention recently adjourned, made the following nominations:

For Governor, Francis M. Rogers; Secretary of State, James A. Horn; Auditor of Public Accounts, Dan. R. Russell; State Treasurer, Daniel McLaurin; Attorney General, George H. Foot. Joseph C. Fuller, Free Soil, has been appointed Postmaster at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in place of Mr. Jewett, Whig, removed. George C. Barney, "National Democrat," and the postmaster under Polk, wanted the office, and his friends are very sorry at his disappointment.

WISCONSIN.—The bill which passed our Legislature abolishing capital punishment, and substituting imprisonment for life, has been signed by the Governor, and is now the law of the state.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

CENSUS OF 1880.
The census of 1880 was the most complete, and gathered the largest amount of useful information of any census ever taken in this country. The enumeration of the population of this republic was of minor importance compared with the valuable statistics it has brought to view, in relation to the business, the wealth, and the prosperity of this country.

The publication of the returns of that census was long delayed by the labor required to condense and arrange for publication in proper form the immense amount of facts of the returns presented. Many of our readers will doubtless be pleased to see in our paper occasionally some of the most interesting facts published in the "Abstract" of Census, which is before us. Presuming that such reading matter will be acceptable and useful, we shall occasionally refer to this volume, and present to our readers some of the valuable information it contains, with reference to our own States, and in the whole Union.

The number of acres of improved land, in farms, in the United States, in 1850, was one hundred and eighteen millions six hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-two acres. Of this amount, the State of Pennsylvania has 8,628,619 acres of improved land. The States of New York, Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky have each a larger amount. New York has the largest amount of improved acres; and Pennsylvania is the fourth State in this respect.

The number of acres of unimproved land in the United States was 164,621,313. This shows that only about two fifths of the land in the United States is improved. Of this unimproved land, Pennsylvania has 6,294,728 acres in her unsettled and mountain regions; a large portion of which is susceptible of cultivation.

The cash value of all the farms in the United States in 1850 was three thousand two hundred and seventy millions seven hundred and thirty-three thousand and ninety-three dollars.

Of this amount, the value of the farms of New York is \$654,546,642; Pennsylvania 407,806,009; Ohio 358,754,603; Virginia 216,401,441. Pennsylvania is the second State in the Union in the value of its farms. New York, the first; Ohio, the third; Virginia, the fourth; Kentucky, the fifth; and Indiana, the sixth.

The value of farming implements and machinery in the United States in 1850, was \$151,569,875.

Of this amount, New York had \$22,084,926; Pennsylvania, \$14,722,541; Ohio, \$12,750,585; and Louisiana, \$11,576,938. In value of farming implements and machinery, then New York is the foremost State of the Union; Pennsylvania, the second; Ohio, third; and Louisiana, fourth.

The Walnut Hills Tunnel.
We had much pleasure, on Saturday visiting the projected tunnel under Walnut Hills. It is certainly the most magnificent enterprise in the West, and is prosecuted with an energy and vigor worthy of the persevering contractor and his efficient and experienced Superintendent Col. STEPHENS.

The whole extent of the tunnel will be upwards of 9,000 feet. Two shafts 18 by 24 feet, have already been sunk about 190 feet, to the level of the railway, and the tunnel, stationary steam engines are placed for drawing up the rock, and railways intended for carrying it off expeditiously, and for its easy disposal. Upwards of 500 men are employed boring, blasting and hoisting or removing the immense mass of rock that has to be displayed for this tunnel who work night and day, in this rocky subterranean passage, under an admirable system of regular labor and relief. On the northern terminus the workmen have already penetrated upwards of 200 feet, and the solid stone masonry constructing, at both ends for the walls of the tunnel, which is to be arch throughout with hard brick, is built in admirable workmanship and presents the most confirmed evidences of permanent durability.

On the top of the Walnut Hills, on the grounds immediately over the tunnel, large and extensive works are in operation for making bricks for the archway of the tunnel, and it is estimated that it will require nine millions of hard brick for its construction. This large force of strong and stalwart laborers were healthy, contented and industrious, and every thing we saw manifested the well ordered designs and arrangements of the master minds who direct and control this stupendous work.—Cin. Com.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says that on Saturday week the fast train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, when near Greensburg, attained the extraordinary speed of eighty miles per hour. A perfectly straight stretch of ten miles was run in seven and a half minutes. This, we believe, is one mile to the hour faster than the quickest English train.

The new fiscal year of the General Government commenced on the 1st of July. During the past fiscal year, our imports have amounted to \$255,000,000; and our exports, exclusive of specie, to \$208,000,000—being a balance of about \$47,000,000 against us, to be paid for by our money stocks. Our whole foreign indebtedness is now \$311,500,000.

NEWS ITEMS.

JOHN B. GOUGH sailed for Liverpool in the America from Boston.

CHOLERA has spread through a wide extent of country around Williamsport, Md., and with much fatality.

VARIEGATED Black Marble is found on the White River, Arkansas, which is said to be equal to the Egyptian.

IT IS STATED that \$5,000,000 worth of willow baskets were used in the United States last year, a large portion of which were imported.

A CIRCUMSCRIBED PLATFORM.—The New York Times says that the Alderman of that city, when they voted \$500,000 to receive the President, "stood on their honor."

The amount of money in active circulation in the United States, is estimated in the Merchants Magazine, at \$295,477,357, which reckoning the population at 25,000,000, would make \$13 per head.—It was \$11 in 1826 and 1836; and but \$5 in 1830.

The imports from China, in 1851, were \$7,065,144, or a little more than double what they were twenty years ago. Since 1842, no cottons whatever have been introduced into this country from China.—The principal items of import still continue to be tea and silks.

A MURDER was committed a few days since near Brownsville, Ohio, by one Solesbury, on the person of a man named Sellers, for three dollars and twenty-five cents! The murderer had seen the sum paid to his victim but a short time before the murder, and he killed him to obtain it.

KILLED.—A man was run over and killed by the stock train, near Glover's Gap, yesterday morning about 2 o'clock. He was a watchman at the tunnel, and is supposed to have been just awakened from sleep when he heard the cars coming, and ran thoughtlessly upon the track.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

EXECUTION.—William Cating, the man who murdered the two children of Tina O'Brien last December, in Bergen county, New Jersey, was publicly executed at Hackensack on Thursday. The awful spectacle was witnessed by upwards of two thousand people. The wretched man conducted himself under the gallows in a firm manner, to the surprise of all present.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT FROM WALKING ON THE TRACK.—On Wednesday afternoon, a man named Willey, who was walking on the track of the Eastern Railroad, at North Beverly, was run over by the train from Portland, and instantly killed. The whistle was blown but the deceased paid no attention to the warning, and it was impossible to stop the train in season.

A SPECIES OF GRASSHOPPER, new to that region of country, is committing great ravages on vegetation, near Merceburg, in this State. It is of a bright yellow color, larger than the ordinary species, and of most voracious disposition. Gardens are entirely stripped, and not only the leaves of corn are destroyed, but stalks, an inch in diameter, are eaten off at the ground. The extent of country is yet small, over which they have travelled.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New York Herald of Friday says that the crowd of visitors to the exhibition has experienced no diminution since their last visit, and the display becomes more attractive every day. There were yesterday 2,810 admissions on single tickets. About 1,000 on season tickets: \$1,389.50 was taken at the doors. Amount of contributions for the Washington Monument, \$52.01; total \$333.91.

The dead body of a soldier was found a few days ago in the hold of the ship Columbia, at New York, while the laborers were engaged in discharging cargo. He is supposed to have deserted from the English army at Liverpool, and hid himself in the hold to escape to America, where he was suffocated or starved to death, in consequence of some of the cargo having been placed about him so as to prevent his extricating himself.

The Baltimore and Liverpool Steam ship enterprise has met with a check, which the American of the former city says is temporary, and is consequent upon the absence of many of the capitalists of Baltimore. It is expected that when they return the required amount of subscription will be made up. The American does not doubt that with the opening of the fall months the steamers will be contracted for; so it seems they are in abeyance yet.

A COLOSSAL STATUE.—An enterprising discovery in the Valley of the Nile has brought to light another of the stupendous monuments of ancient Egypt; it is a huge statue, and is supposed to be the owner of the gigantic fist in the British Museum. *Espeped Hercules!* the biggest of the Ninevite bulls would appear a kitten by the side of this monster. He was met with while boring the strata in pursuance of Mr. Horner's inquiry into the growth and formation of the banks of the Nile.

Of the slave trade in Brazil a Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the following statistics: "The importation for the year 1842 amounted to 17,436; with the exception of a slight reaction in 1845, it continued to increase with alarming speed until 1848, when a revolution took place so rapid as to reduce the whole business in 1852 to 700, a smaller number than usually constitutes a single cargo."

THE LATE BISHOP Ives.—The New York Church Herald has been furnished with a letter, written by a member of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina, to Bishop Green, which states that Mrs. Ives will return home with her brother, Dr. Hobart, not having received notice from the Pope that Dr. Ives would be ordained priest in the summer; and could no longer be considered as her husband.

Two towns in California have lately been destroyed by fire. Rough and Ready and Shasta City are no more.—The loss at the first place is estimated at \$100,000; at the second at \$250,000.—California is a great place for sweeping fires.

EARLY COTTON.—We received (says the Montgomery Journal of the 6th,) on Saturday, from an esteemed correspondent in Butler county, a spoon of thread from cotton of this season's growth. It is of beautiful texture, fine and even, and was spun by an old Whig lady, whose age dates beyond the commencement of the Revolution. The example, industry and patriotism of the glorious matrons of those days has been cherished by her.—Such were the mothers of our mighty republic. We give an extract from the letter accompanying the specimen:

"Messrs. Editors:—Enclosed I send you a small brooch of cotton yarn, grown from the seed this season. It was spun by an old matron of the Revolution. She was eleven years old at the close of the war. She has seen many a red coat and tory, and has often heard the roar of the British cannon. She says she looks back with horror upon those days, and feels the Whig blood boil within her.—That old matron is my mother, and I pride myself on revolutionary ancestry. I hope the Whig light which has been so bedimmed for the last few months, is beginning to revive, and will in a short time sweep off the hungry clan who, as John C. used to say, 'is only kept together by the cohesive power of public plunder.' Our present Chief Magistrate has filled that motto to the letter."—Mobile Advertiser.

THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Boston Traveller closes a sensible article on the condition of affairs in Europe with this language: "As we said above, the clouds of war may all blow over, and the next European mail bring cheering news of a general pacification; but if it does not, let every American who loves his country, humanity and God set his face as flint against any national interference in the matter. If any one or more of the belligerents, if any does take place, outrage or insult our commerce or our countrymen, then let us repel the outrage as becomes a nation competent to right its own wrongs and fight its own battles; and if both sides injure us, as England and France did formerly, then let us vindicate our own cause with a two-handed sword; but let the issues be our issues. Independent of those which now threaten Europe. A steady but a strong hand a temperate but a firm resolve, a polite but a just line of national conduct, an equitable but an armed neutrality, will carry us safely through almost any phase which the politics of Europe may assume and ensure prosperity and peace to ourselves and to our posterity."

THE POPE'S BELL.—This name, which is now applied exclusively to instruments issued out of the Roman Chancery, is derived from the seals which were appended to them, being formerly of gold bullion. Bulls were not originally confined to popes alone, but were also issued by emperors, princes, bishops, and great men, who, till the thirteenth century, some times affixed seals of metal, as well as wax, to edicts, characters, and other instruments, though they were equally called Bulls, whether they were sealed with one or the other. The popes continue to the present day to affix metal or lead seals to their bulls, and only when they wish to bestow any peculiar marks of grace and favor on sovereigns or princes are seals of bullion or gold affixed. The bull of Pope Clement VII., conferring the title of defender of the Faith on Henry VIII., had a seal of gold affixed to it. Bulls containing matter of grace and favor, were suspended by strings of red and yellow silk; but denunciatory and preventive bulls were hung by hempen cords.

THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIANS.—An American writing to the Baltimore American from St. Petersburg, remarks that the personal appearance of the Emperor, and his manners so dignified and yet so graceful, struck me at once, and in all my near approaches to his person and to his society the feeling acquired new force. I regard him as a most extraordinary personage. In stature, six feet two inches, but with the symmetry of a man of five feet nine inches; with a face uniting what is rarely found in the same person; remarkably personal beauty and marked indication of intellect. I cannot better describe his fascination of manners than to say that if he were to sink all recollections of his position, his destiny and his associations, and enter one of our political assemblies, he could make as many friends in an hour as any stump orator in the country. He is distinguished for energy and a high order of talent.

REV. MR. HUBBELL, who has been dismissed from the ministry of the Congregational Church in Avon because his wife wrote a book called "Shady Side," has received and accepted a call at North Stonington. The book spoke in general terms of certain New-England characters, to be found in every village, who were very self-righteous and abominably mean in the transaction of every day life. The coat seemed to fit certain people of Avon so well that they charged the authorship upon Mrs. Hubbell, and the fact not being denied, these very consistent, liberal minded and pious church members succeeded in effecting the dismissal of the offending lady's husband from his place as pastor of the village church. She probably drew a true portrait of the mean ones of Avon.—Hartford Times.

SWINE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The rapid increase of the growth of hogs in this country will surprise those who are not familiar with the statistics of the pork trade. The present number of swine in the United States is estimated at 20,000,000. A moderate estimate would fix the average price at three dollars per head, which gives us \$60,000,000 invested in the article of hogs alone. It is estimated that in the single State of Ohio there are over 2,000,000.

The Buffalo Collector has appointed six Baraburners and seven Hunkers to office, but some of the latter are represented to be quite "Soft."

When all the Railroads now in construction in the Union are completed, their whole length will be at least 30,000 miles.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

ASIA.
ADVANCE IN FLOUR AND COFFEE.

New York, July 26, P. M.
The steamer Asia, with advices from Liverpool to the 10th, arrived at this port at 10 o'clock this evening.

The sales of Cotton during the week were 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 10,000 bales. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; Middling do 6 1/4; fair and holders firm, at a slight advance of the finer grades.

Trade at Manchester was unchanged. At Havre, Cotton was active, and the sales of the week were 15,000 bales. Flour at Liverpool had recovered from the decline reported by the Arctic, and the demand was good.

Corn was unchanged and firm. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 27s, and Ohio at 27s 6d. Lard was only in moderate demand, and prices were in favor of buyers. Sugar was dull and dropping. Rice was in good demand at very full prices. All kinds of Coffee had slightly advanced. Beef was unchanged. Pork and Bacon were in moderate request.

Consols closed at 97 1/2. There had been large transactions in American Securities, and United States Stocks had advanced. The general news from the Continent possesses nothing of marked interest.—No change of importance had transpired in the affairs of Russia and Turkey.

BALTIMORE, July 26.
By the mail we have received New Orleans papers of the 19th and 20th.

Advices from Santa Fe, under date of the 11th ult., confirm the report that the Mexican troops had been withdrawn from the Mesilla Valley.

Gen. Trillas and his officers had visited Fort Fillmore, by invitation of Col. Miles, and spent two or three days there. There were 24 deaths from yellow fever in the Charity Hospital, on the 19th and 20th.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE ASIA.

The London Times has the following:

PARIS, July 12, P. M.
The Exchange was animated till near the close, when a panic arose, in consequence of a rumor that Admiral Bruat's fleet had been ordered to the Baltic."

The income from the indirect taxes and revenue, during the first half of the year 1853, in France, exceeds the income for the same period last year twenty-two millions francs.